

## *Week 1*

### *Warmup: Introduction to the Class*

*What do we know about?*

*Our World*

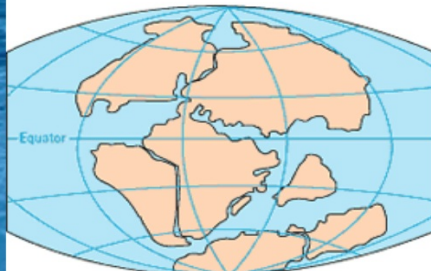




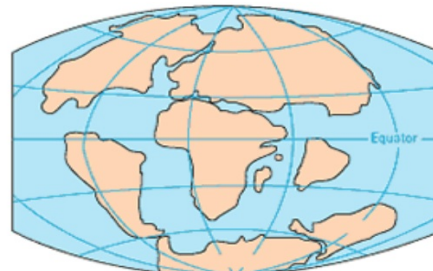
PERMIAN  
225 million years ago



TRIASSIC  
200 million years ago



JURASSIC  
135 million years ago



CRETACEOUS  
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY

Image by  
USGS.org



# Differing Human Migration Theories

**Are we all Africans "under the skin"????**



Radiation Theory



Parallel Evolution Theory



# What Do We Know About Our World?



## How do you view the World??



World according to the United States of America

• Born

# **The First Civilizations**



## **SSWHS1**

**The student will analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of complex societies in the ancient Eastern Mediterranean from 3500 BCE to 500 BCE.**

*a. Describe the development of Mesopotamian societies; include the religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society, with attention to Hammurabi's law code.*

*Previewing  
Activating Words*

*Journal Entry -ID these Terms*

*City-State*

*Cultural Diffusion*

*Dynasty*

*Empire*

*Polytheism*

*Theocracy*

*Caste*

*Mandate of Heaven*

*Feudalism*

*Essential Question: What were the River Valley Civilizations?*

## The 4 River Valleys Map







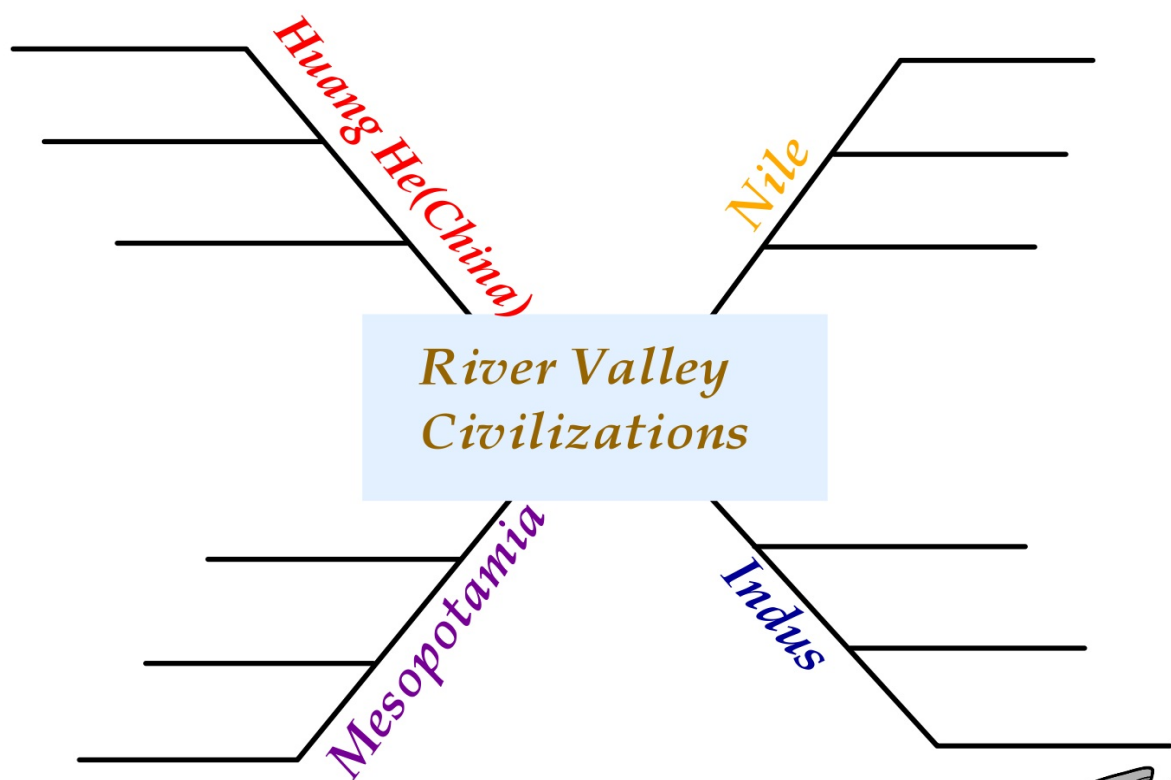
**Shade all four River Valleys on your Map.**

## *Reading for Understanding*

*What do the Indus, Mesopotamian, Nile, and Huang He River Valleys have in common?*

*Read pg. 29, 35, 44-45, 50*

*Record the Characteristics of each in your notes!*



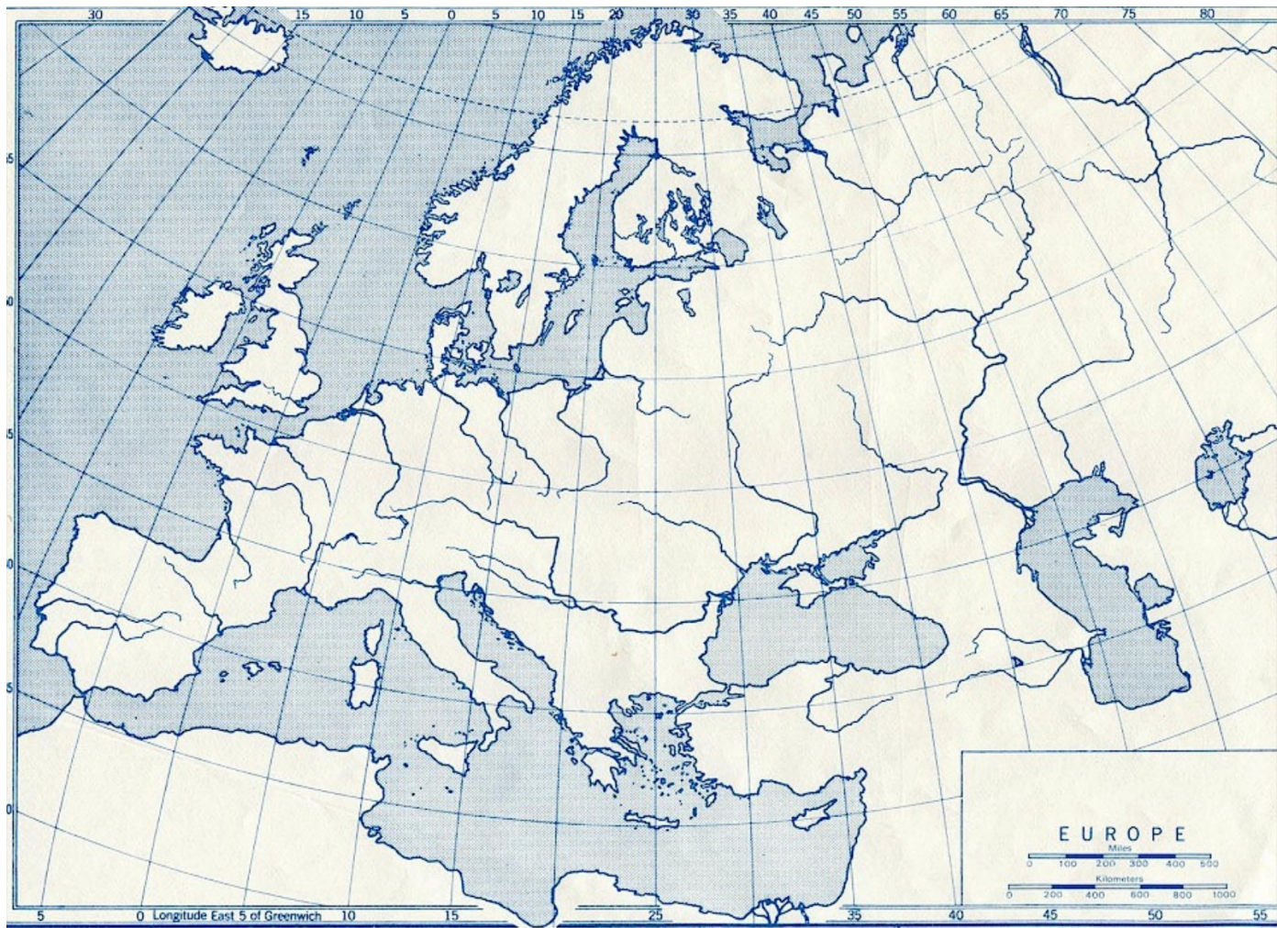


*Now lets explore some of the landforms  
you found on your maps!!*



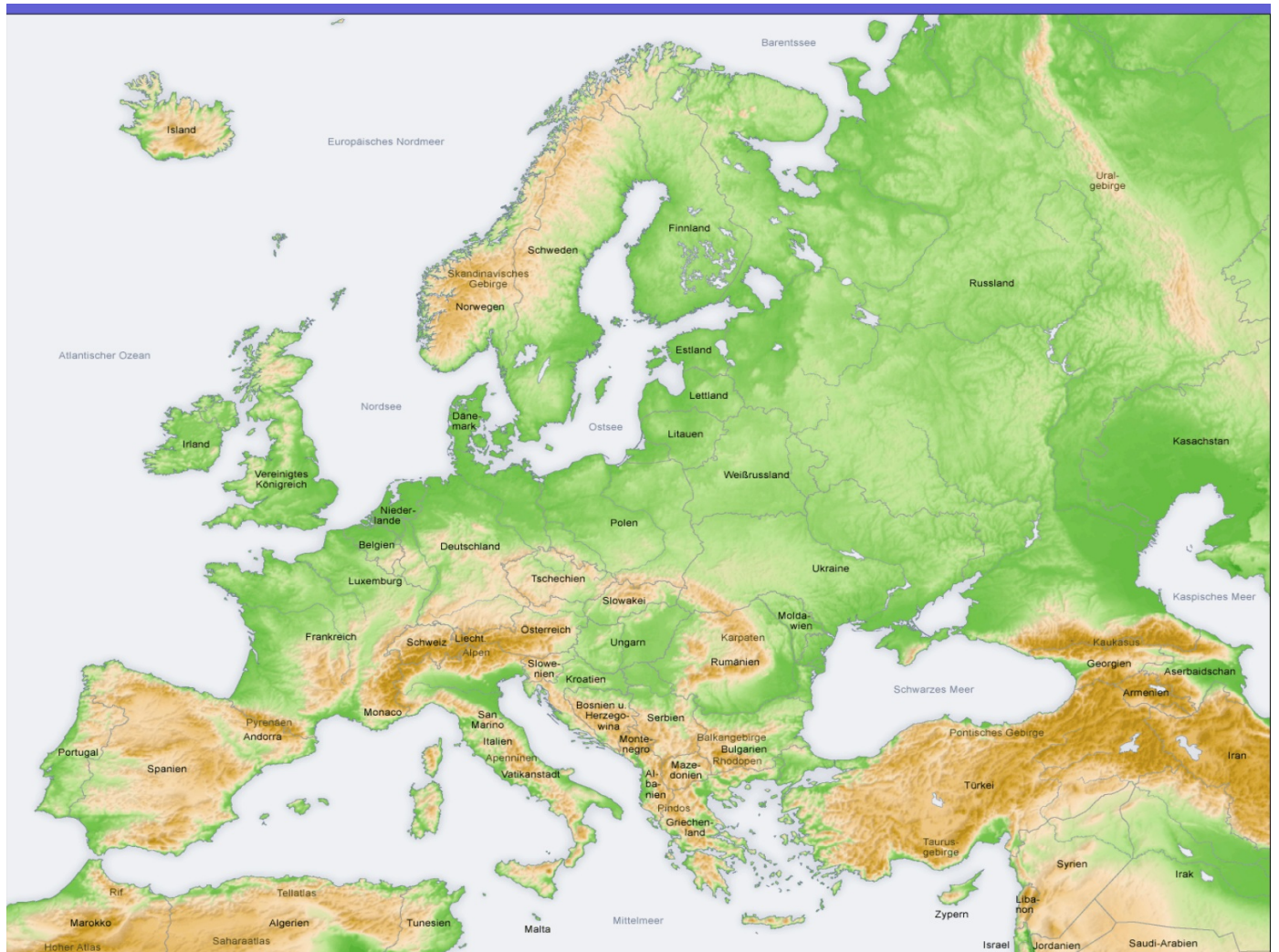




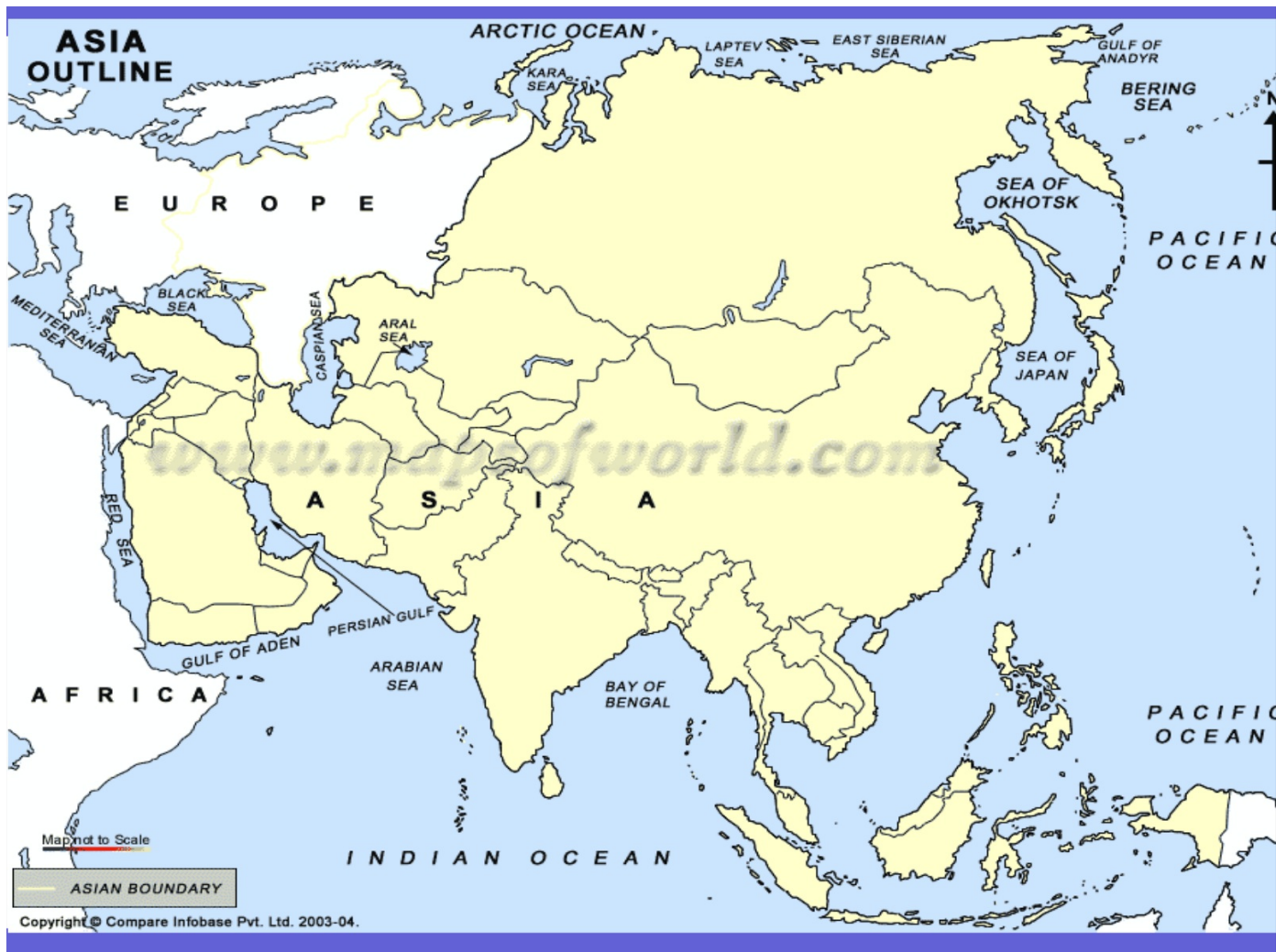


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NYSTROM Division of Carnation Company, Chicago







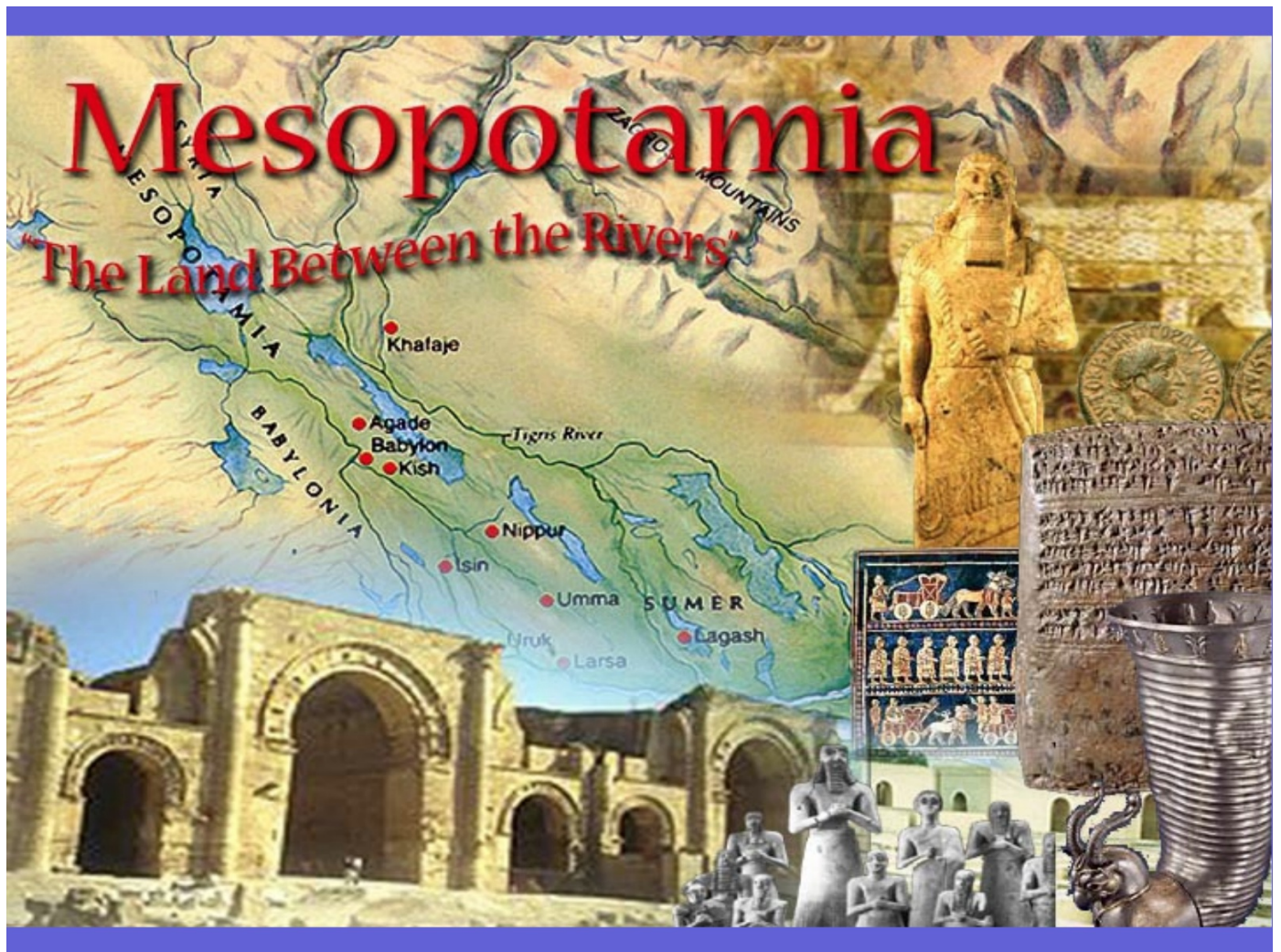
## SOUTHWESTERN ASIA



1 : 3 500 000

KLETT-PERTHES



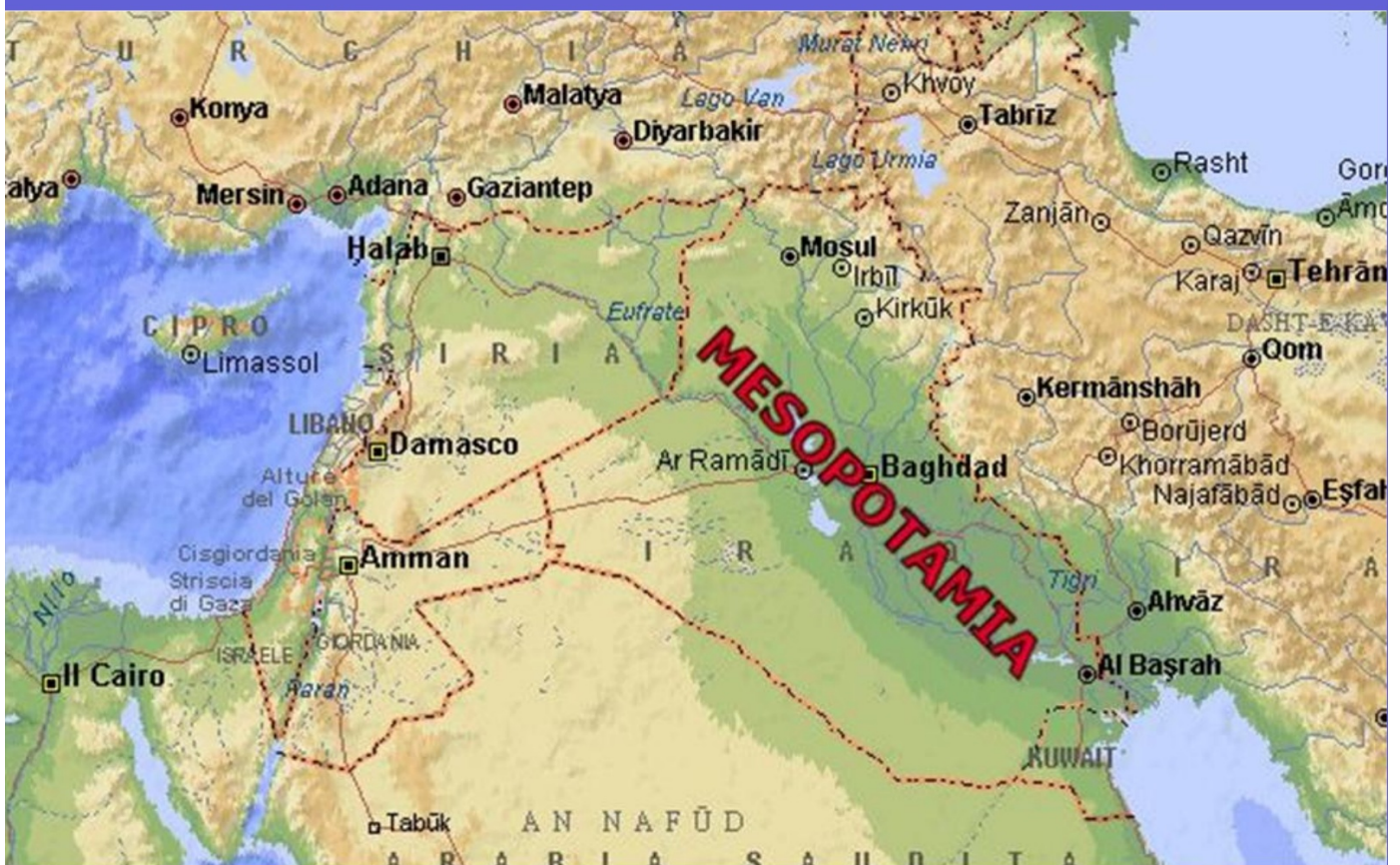


# **The Tigris & Euphrates River System**

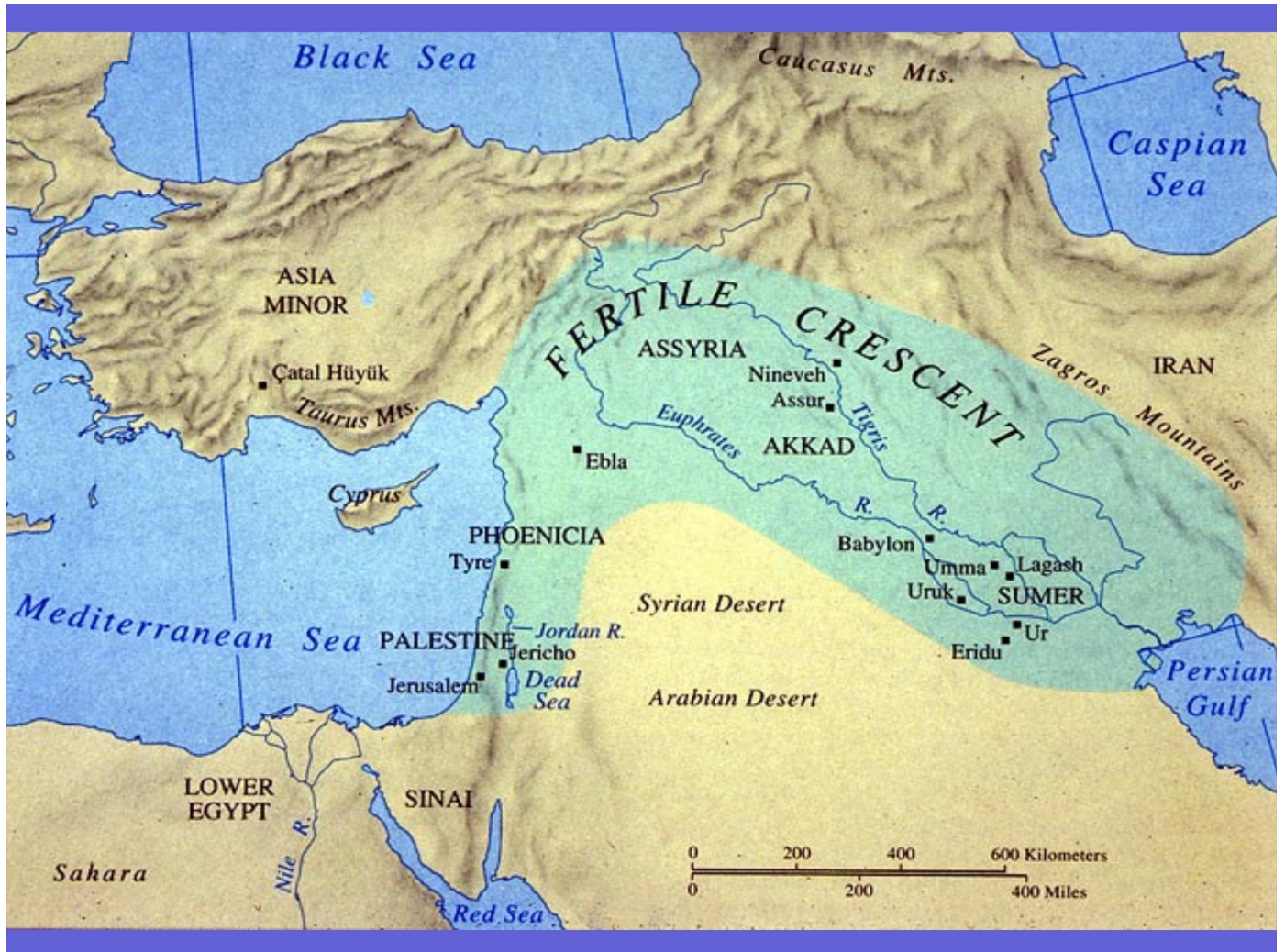


**Mesopotamia:  
"Land Between the Two Rivers"**





A contemporary map of Iraq and the surrounding region showing Mesopotamia (literally, "between rivers").





## "Cradle of Civilization"



## Natural Boundaries Unfavorable

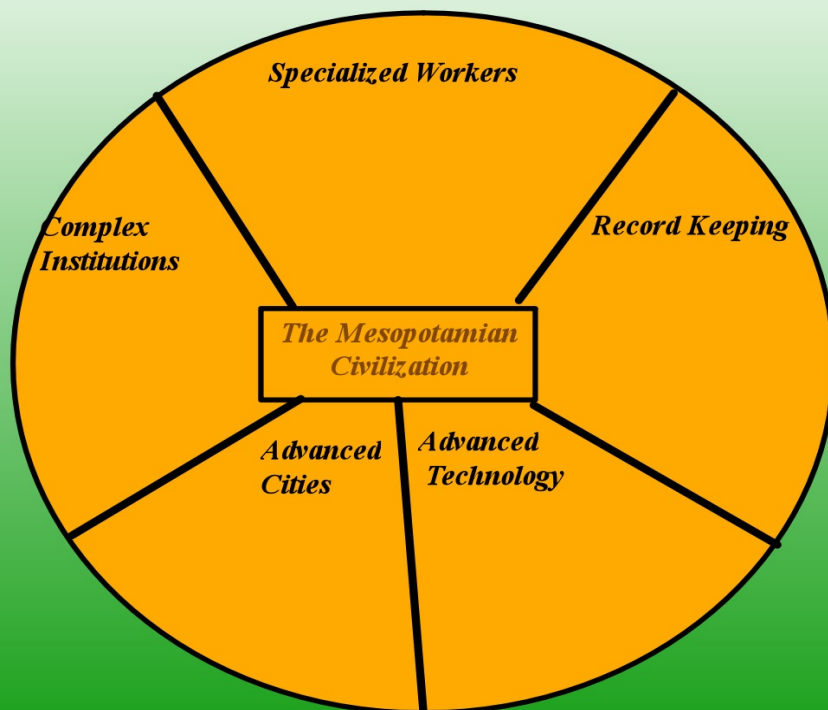
- Both rivers overflow in an unpredictable manner
  - The time of year could not be predicted.
  - The magnitude of turbulence of the flooding could not be predicted.

The area is called a "**crossroad**" because everyone who traveled or traded between Europe, Africa, and Asia traveled through this region.

## Essential Question #2

What were the characteristics of civilization in Mesopotamia?

Create a  
Concept  
Map!



*Read pgs. 20-21*

*Learn what you read?*

*What do River Valley  
Civilizations have in  
common?*

*What allows civilizations to  
have specialized workers?*

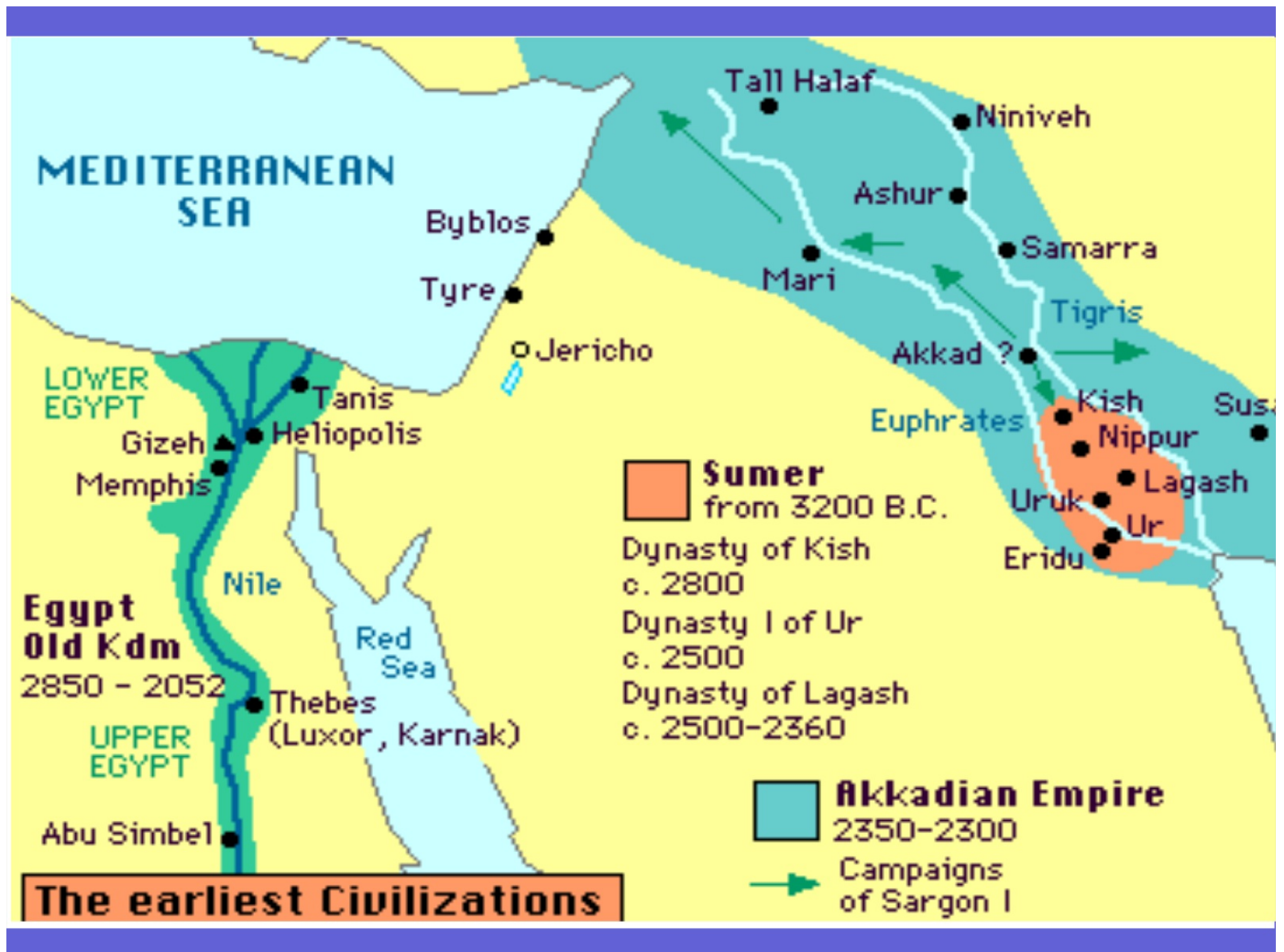
*How does this relate to the  
growth of complex  
institutions?*



*A look at the first known civilization*



**Sumerians**



# Sumerians

- The Sumerian civilization began circa 3500 B.C.
- Nomads who discovered the fertile area was perfect for food production.
  - ☐ The term "Sumerian" applies to all speakers of the Sumerian language.
  - ☐ Learned how to use irrigation for farming.
    - \*What is irrigation?
  - ☐ Grew crops and tamed animals.
  - ☐ Walls to protect cities.
  - ☐ They worshipped many gods, and worshiped at ziggurats.

*Do they have the five  
components of a  
Civilization?*

## Sumerian Religion - Polytheistic



**Enki** **Innana**  
**Anthropomorphic Gods –**  
**human characteristics to non**  
**human creatures and beings**



# The Royal Standard of Ur



## Sophisticated Metallurgy Skills at Ur



## Cuneiform: “Wedge-Shaped” Writing





















# Cuneiform

- **Cuneiform**- means wedge shaped, because of the marks in the clay were wedges.
- **Pictographs**- objects drawn to communicate.
  - Writing allowed civilizations to develop by:
    - Allowed people to keep records of their transactions.
    - Allowed people to send messages with couriers.
    - Allowed people to pass on their accumulated knowledge to future generations.



# Cuneiform Writing

## Development of Cuneiform, 3000 B.C.–600 B.C.

|                                                    | Meaning of Pictograph                                                               |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                       |                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                    | Ear of Barley                                                                       | Head and Body of Man                                                                | Fish                                                                                | Bird                                                                                | Bowl of Food                                                                          | Stream of Water                                                                       |
| Pictographs<br>c. 3000 B.C.                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rotated<br>Position<br>Pictographs<br>c. 2800 B.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuneiform<br>Signs<br>c. 600 B.C.                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



# Sumerian Scribes



**“Tablet House”**

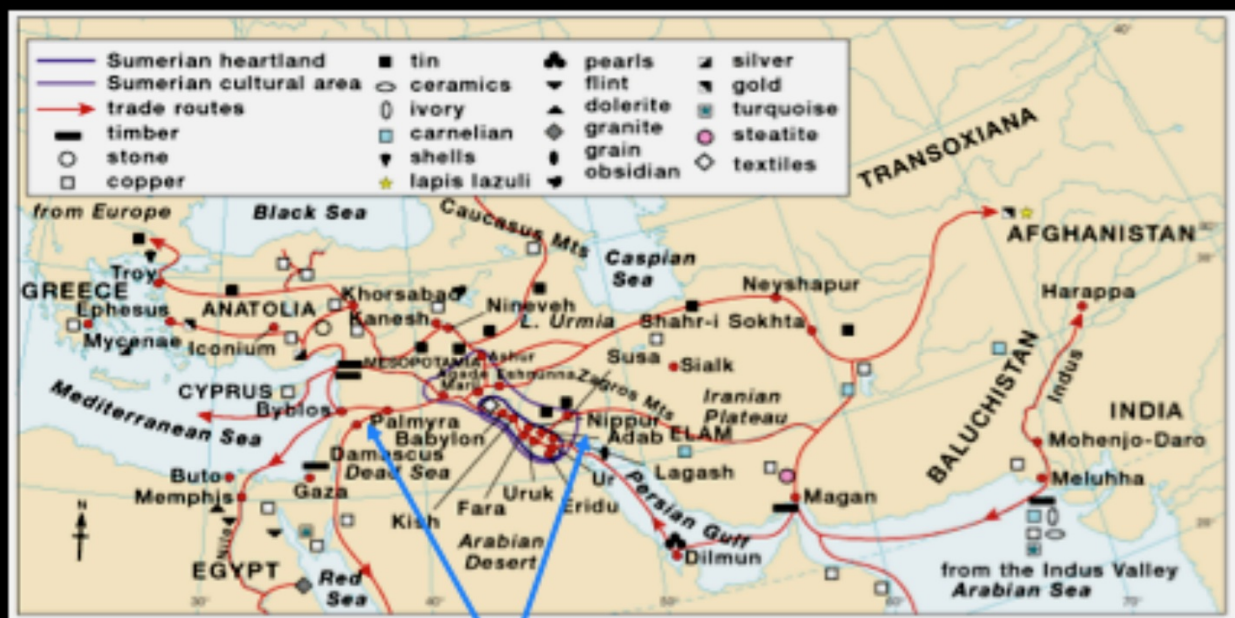


# Sumerian Cylinder Seals

- a cylinder engraved with a 'picture story', used in ancient times to roll an impression onto a two-dimensional surface, generally wet clay.



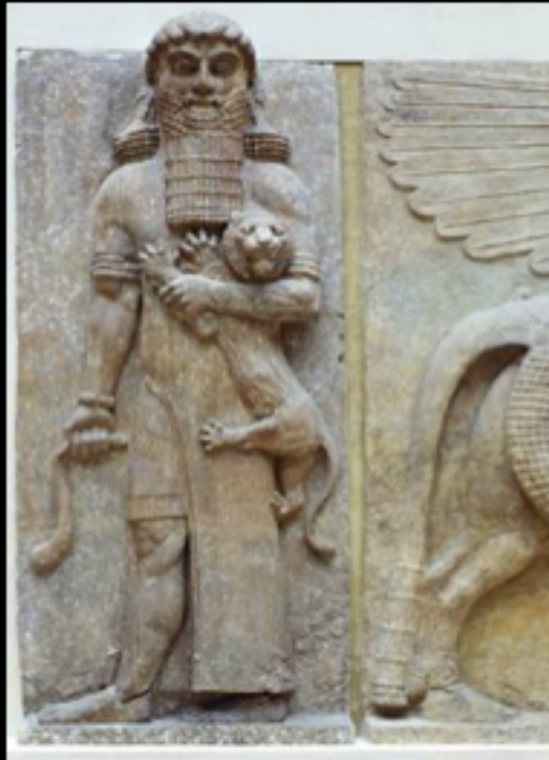
# The Cuneiform World



Mesopotamian Trade circa 2500 B.C.E.



# Gilgamesh



# **Gilgamesh Epic Tablet: Flood Story**



# Other Sumerian Ideas

- The Sumerians used a **sexagesimal (base-60) positional numeral system**.
- This system first appeared around 3100 B.C. It is also credited as being the first known **place-value numeral system**, in which the value of a particular digit depends both on the digit itself and its position within the number.
- Sumerians counted with their hands to 12. How many fingers do you have?  $12 \times 5 = 60$
- Circa 3000 B.C.E., the Sumerians were the first people to use a form of Geometry.
- This is the reason for the 360 degree circle. ( $60 \times 6 = 360$ )
- Also, the number 60 was so valued that it was used by Sumerian in time measurement.
- 60 seconds in a minute- 60 minutes in an hour.
- The Sumerians system of mathematics also produced an unholy number, one that could not be created by their system of mathematics.
- The Number 13



*What was the purposes and uses of the Ziggurats?*

*Read a chunk on pg. 23*

*Detail your answer in your notes!*

# Ziggurat at Ur

- Temple
- Mountain of the Gods



*The Great Ziggurat at Ur*

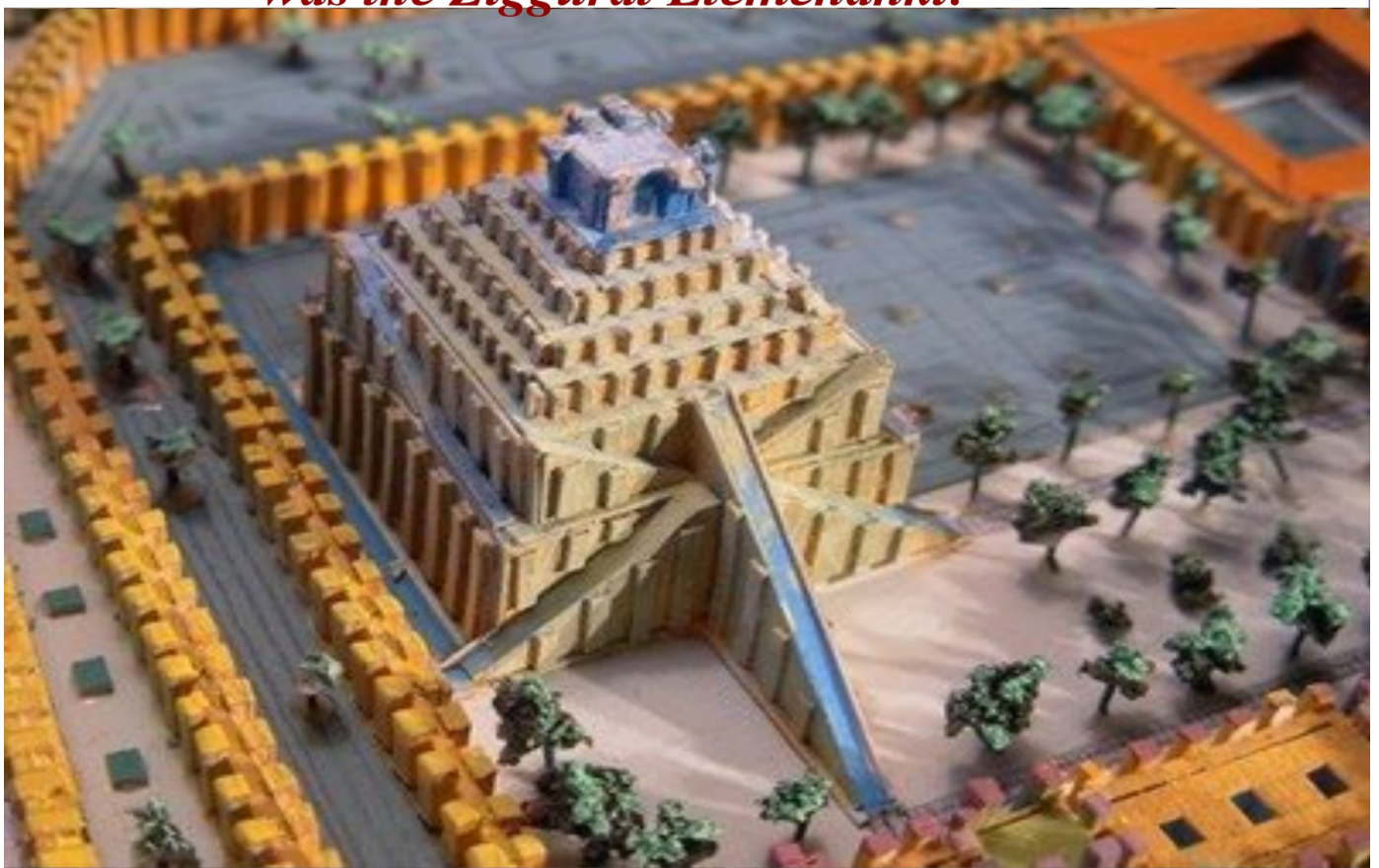


*Saddam Hussein **reconstructed** it in the  
1980's*



*Some believe the Tower of Babel  
was the Ziggurat Etemenanki!*

*Slider*



***Essential Question:***

***How did trade and cultural diffusion impact early civilizations?***

***Journal Entry "Trade in early civilizations"***

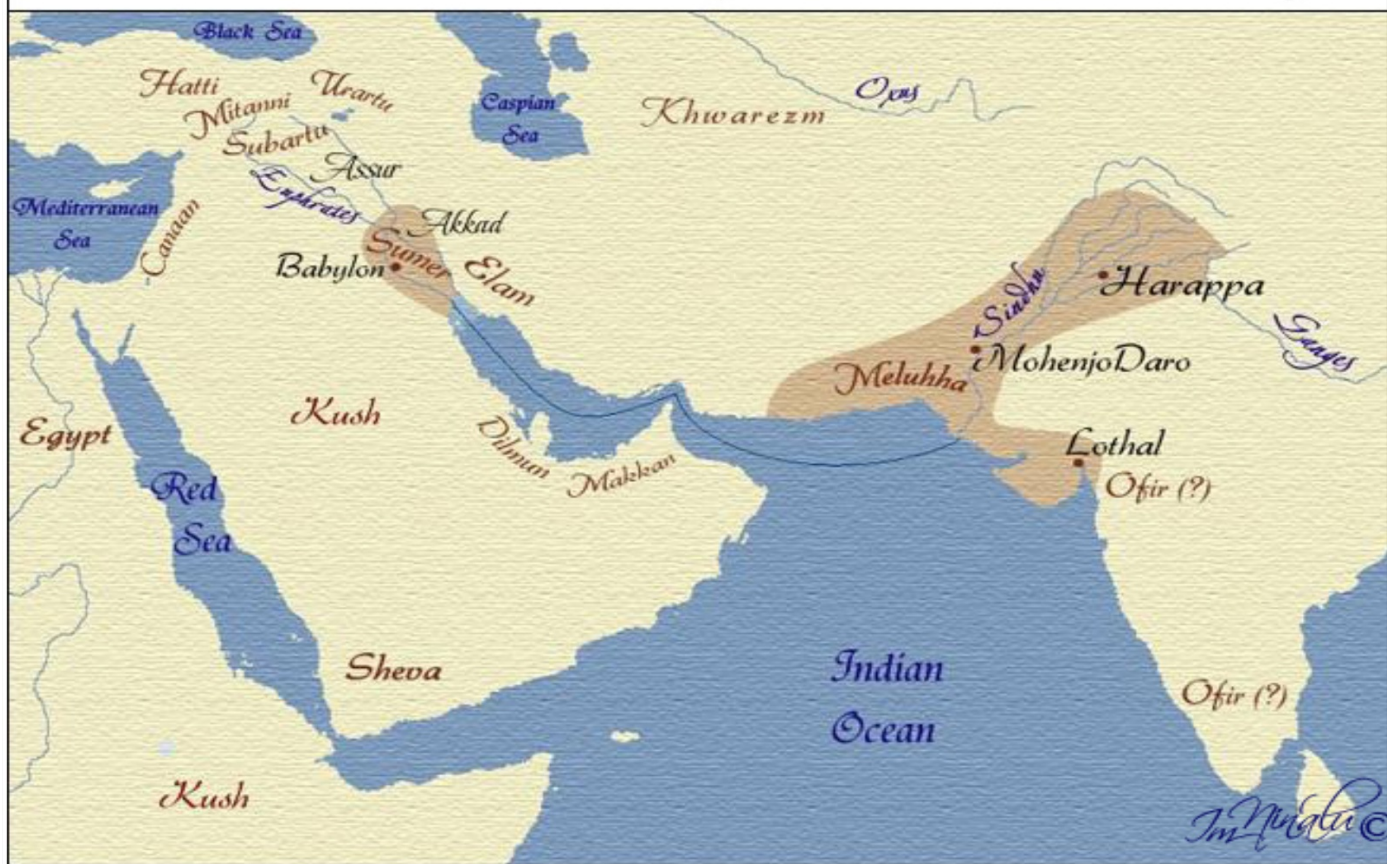
***Read pg. 31, 48, 73-75***

## *Early Trade between Mesopotamia and the Indus River Valley*



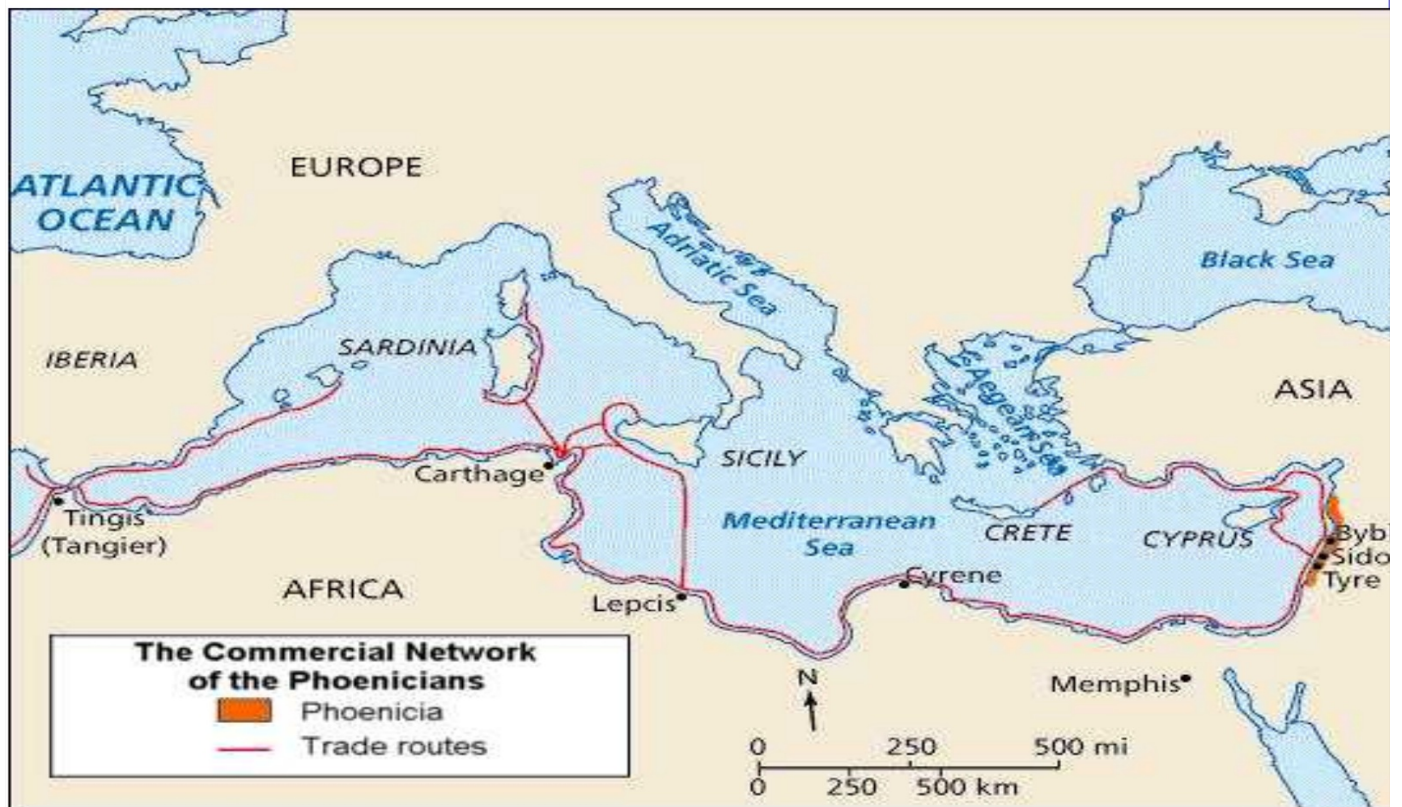


## Ancient Civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley



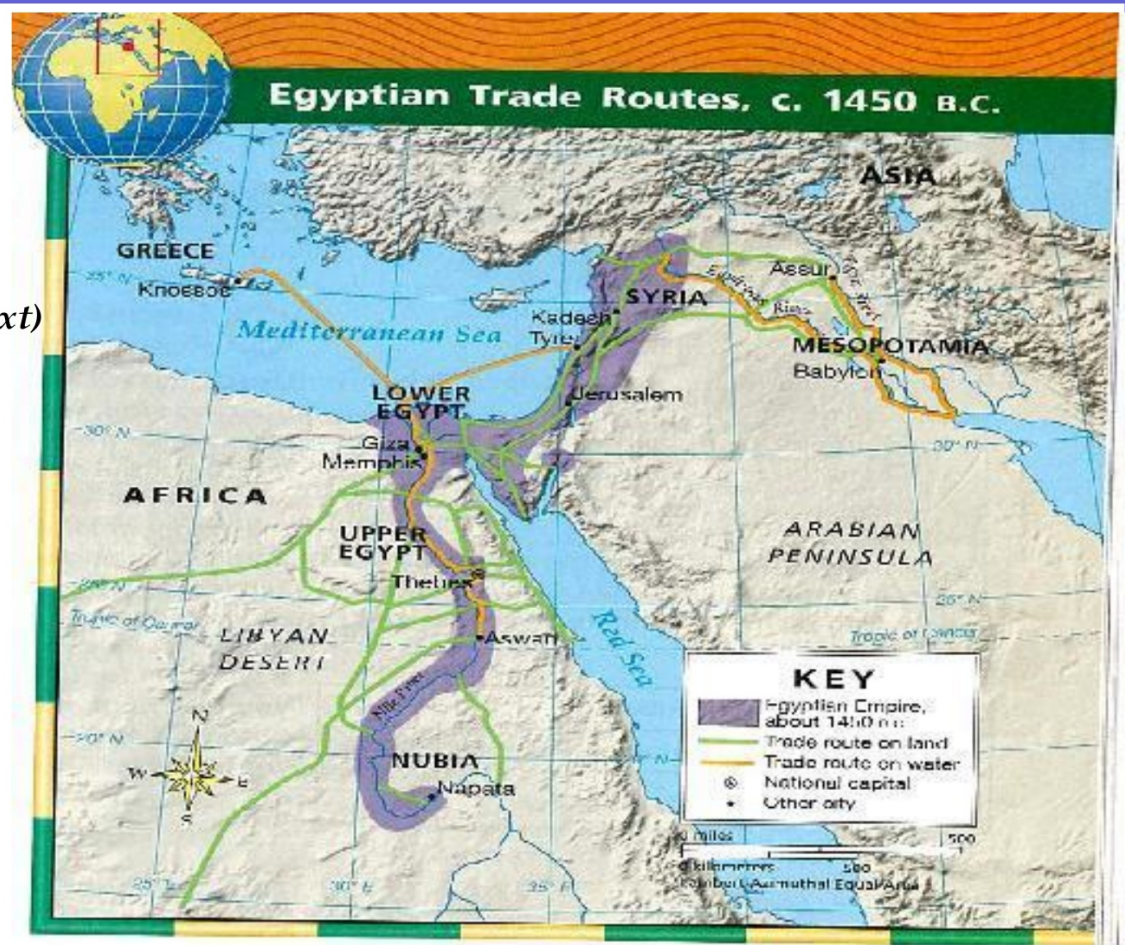


## *The Phoenician Trading Network*



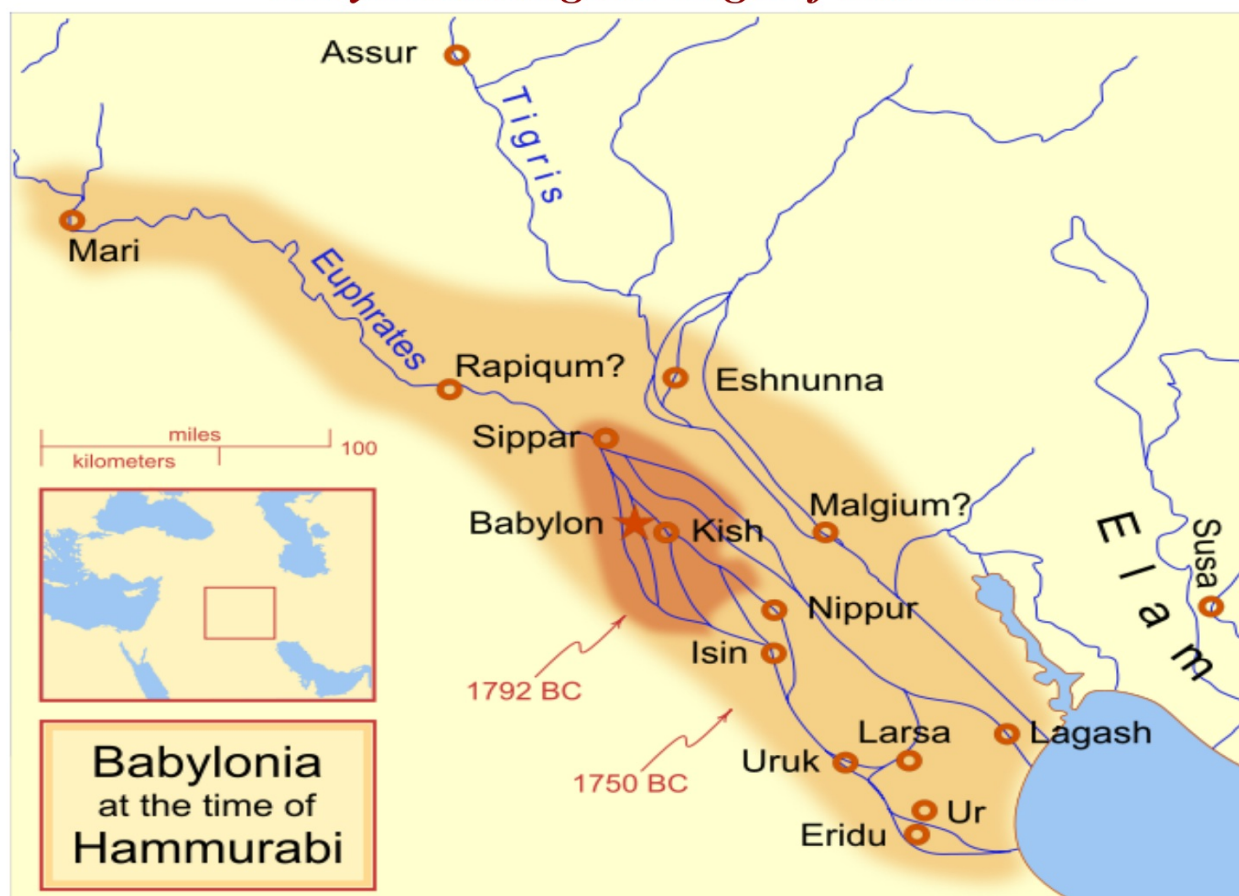
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## Egyptian Trading Network



Hammurabi  
and the  
Babylonian Empire  
1800 B.C.E.-1170 B.C.E.

## *Babylon during the reign of Hammurabi*





***Essential Question:***  
***What was Hammurabi's Code and why was it important at the time?***

***Read a Chunk on page 33-34.***



- 1) Detail what issues the code dealt with.***
- 2) How did he make sure that everyone saw it?***

# Hammurabi

- King of the city-state of Babylon.
- Conquered nearby city-state and created the Kingdom of Babylon.
- Recorded a system of laws called the **Code of Hammurabi** - the world's **first known system of codified law**.
- **"An Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth."**
- 283 laws engraved in stone and placed in public places.

**Hammurabi's Code 1792-1750 B. C. E.  
Stele or Stela**



# Hammurabi, the Judge





***Review Warmup Questions:***

***Complete the Phrase  
(in your notes)***

Cuneiform writing was accomplished by \_\_\_\_\_

The Babylonian leader Hammurabi is best known  
for his \_\_\_\_\_

The term city-state refers to \_\_\_\_\_